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FJH YOUNG BAND

Grade 2.5

IRONCLADS

(THE MONITOR AND THE MERRIMACK)

William Owens

Instrumentation

1 - Conductor's Full Score	2 - Baritone/ Euphonium
1 - Opt. Piccolo	2 - Baritone T.C.
4 - Flute 1	4 - Tuba
4 - Flute 2	1 - Timpani
2 - Oboe	2 - Mallet Percussion Bells Chimes
2 - Bassoon	4 - Percussion 1 Snare Drum Bass Drum
5 - B♭ Clarinet 1	2 - Percussion 2 Tom-toms Triangle
5 - B♭ Clarinet 2	2 - Percussion 3 Crash Cymbals Suspended Cymbal Brake Drum Gong
2 - B♭ Bass Clarinet	
2 - E♭ Alto Saxophone 1	
2 - E♭ Alto Saxophone 2	
2 - B♭ Tenor Saxophone	
2 - E♭ Baritone Saxophone	
4 - B♭ Trumpet 1	
4 - B♭ Trumpet 2	
4 - F Horn	
2 - Trombone 1	
2 - Trombone 2	

T H E
F · J · H
M U S I C
C O M P A N Y
I N C.

Frank J. Hackinson

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The Composer

William Owens (b. 1963) is a native of Gary, Indiana and a 1985 graduate of VanderCook College of Music in Chicago. A seasoned music educator, Mr. Owens is active as a composer, conductor and clinician throughout the United States and Canada. Mr. Owens has written nearly 200 commissioned and published works for concert band and string orchestra. His music has been programmed at prestigious venues such as the Midwest Clinic and appears on required music lists both nationally and abroad. Principal commissions include those from the California Band Directors Association, the Chicago Public Schools Bureau of Cultural Arts, the South Plains College Dept. of Fine Arts and the Texas University Interscholastic League. He is a consistent winner of the ASCAPPlus award and a two-time recipient of the Forrest L. Buchtel Citation for Excellence in Composition. Professional memberships include ASCAP, the American Composers Forum and the Texas MEA. William resides in Fort Worth, TX with his wife, Georgia.

Program Notes

After the outbreak of the American Civil War, the Confederacy quickly realized it could not match the naval strength of the industrious North in numbers of ships at sea. The South's answer was to build a superior fleet with iron clad ships, and thusly, the *USS Merrimack* was born. On the morning of March 8, 1862, the *Merrimack* launched an assault on the Union warships the *Cumberland* and *Congress*. After destroying the inferior wooden vessels, the *Merrimack* turned her attention to the *Minnesota*. However, nightfall and damage from battle rendered her unable to continue, and the attack was suspended. After hasty repairs, the *Merrimack* left anchorage the following morning to attack the *Minnesota*; however, the Union's armored challenger, the *USS Monitor*, had arrived and was able to thwart the attack. The two ironclads shortly squared off and commenced battle, but after hours of fighting, neither vessel could claim an advantage. The battle finally ended when a shot from the *Merrimack* struck the *Monitor's* pilot house and exploded, forcing the *Monitor* to retreat. The *Merrimack* had also sustained extensive damage causing her to draw off as well. Convinced that the *Merrimack* had given up, the *Monitor* ceased fighting with the *Merrimack* and took position only to protect the *Minnesota*. Each side misinterpreted the moves of the other and claimed victory. In the aftermath of this epic melee, all other navies of the world would become obsolete.

Ironclads captures the fierceness and raw savagery of the battle that would change naval warfare forever. The introduction begins forebodingly by way of percussion and brass, signifying the initial meeting of the two titans. The music suddenly assumes an intense quick tempo, engaging various styles and volumes to portend the ferocity of the vessels in combat. Tonal dissonance and a flurry of percussion colors are used as well to connote the fury of battle and the rigid determination of two factions interlocked in an infamous chapter of the most terrible war in American history.

Rehearsal Suggestions

Particular attention to dynamics and style markings are vital to capture the true mood of the music. At measure 15 play toward the higher end of the metronome marking for optimum intensity. As the forte sections are boisterous in nature, the softer sections should counteract with delicacy for greater contrast and interest. The gong (or tam-tam) part, when indicated, should be played with a hard rubber mallet. The brief chime part adds a special flavor, but the music is equally effective without it as it is quite optional.

WILLIAM OWENS
(ASCAP)



B1514

[illegible]

B1514

27

This page of the musical score covers measures 32 through 36. The instrumentation includes a full symphony orchestra with woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The score features a variety of musical textures, including melodic lines, harmonic support, and rhythmic patterns. Dynamics are clearly marked, with *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (fortissimo) being prominent. The percussion section is particularly active, with multiple mallet percussion parts and a snare drum part. The woodwind and brass sections provide harmonic support and melodic counterpoints. The overall mood is dynamic and rhythmic, with a strong sense of forward motion.

37 38 39 40 *p* w/ gong mallet 41 *f* 42

This page of the musical score is for a large orchestra, spanning measures 43 to 47. The instrumentation includes:

- Fls. Picc.** (Flutes and Piccolo): Measures 43-44 are rests; measures 45-47 feature a melodic line starting on a whole note, moving to half notes, and then quarter notes.
- Ob.** (Oboe): Similar to the flutes, with rests in measures 43-44 and a melodic line in measures 45-47.
- Bsn.** (Bassoon): Plays a steady eighth-note pattern in measures 43-44, then rests in measures 45-47.
- Cls.** (Clarinets): Two staves. Measures 43-44 feature a melodic line; measures 45-47 feature a steady eighth-note pattern.
- B. Cl.** (Bass Clarinet): Similar to the clarinets, with a melodic line in measures 43-44 and a steady eighth-note pattern in measures 45-47.
- A. Saxes.** (Alto Saxophones): Two staves. Measures 43-44 feature a melodic line; measures 45-47 feature a steady eighth-note pattern.
- T. Sax.** (Tenor Saxophone): Similar to the alto saxophones, with a melodic line in measures 43-44 and a steady eighth-note pattern in measures 45-47.
- B. Sax.** (Baritone Saxophone): Similar to the other saxophones, with a melodic line in measures 43-44 and a steady eighth-note pattern in measures 45-47.
- Tpts.** (Trumpets): Two staves. Measures 43-44 feature a melodic line; measures 45-47 feature a steady eighth-note pattern.
- Hn.** (Horns): Two staves. Measures 43-44 feature a melodic line; measures 45-47 feature a steady eighth-note pattern.
- Tbns.** (Trombones): Two staves. Measures 43-44 feature a melodic line; measures 45-47 feature a steady eighth-note pattern.
- Bar./Euph.** (Baritone/Euphonium): Similar to the trombones, with a melodic line in measures 43-44 and a steady eighth-note pattern in measures 45-47.
- Tuba**: Similar to the other brass instruments, with a melodic line in measures 43-44 and a steady eighth-note pattern in measures 45-47.
- Timpani**: Measures 43-44 are rests; measures 45-47 feature a melodic line.
- Mlt. Perc.** (Mallet Percussion): Measures 43-44 feature a melodic line; measures 45-47 feature a steady eighth-note pattern.
- Perc. 1**: Measures 43-44 feature a melodic line; measures 45-47 feature a steady eighth-note pattern.
- Perc. 2**: Measures 43-44 are rests; measures 45-47 feature a melodic line.
- Perc. 3**: Measures 43-44 are rests; measures 45-47 feature a melodic line.

The score includes dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). A rehearsal mark **45** is placed above the first staff in measure 45. The page number **45** is also visible at the bottom center.

53

54

Fls. 1
Picc. 2

Ob.

Euph.
Bsn.

Clas.
1
2

B. Cl.
B. Sax.

A. Saxes.
1
2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

54

Cl. 1
Tpts.
Cl. 2

Hn.

Tbns.
1
2

Bar./
Euph.

Tuba

Timpani

Mlt. Perc.
Chimes

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

54 *p* 55 *mf* 56 *mf* 57 58 *p*

59  60 *mf* 61 62 63

Fls. Picc. 1 *mf*

Ob. *mf*

Bsn. *mf*

Cls. 1 *mf*

2 *mf*

B. Cl. *mf*

A. Saxes 1 *mf* play

2 *mf*

T. Sax. *mf* play

B. Sax. *mf* play

Tpts. 1 *mf*

2 *mf*

Hn. *mf*

Tbn. 1 *mf*

2 *mf*

Bar./Euph. *mf*

Tuba *mf*

Timpani *p* *mf*

Mlt. Perc. *p* *mf*

Perc. 1 *mf*

Perc. 2 *p* *mf*

Perc. 3 *p* *mf*

64 65 *p* 66 *f* 67 *p* 68 *mf*

69

74

Fls. 1
Picc. 2

Ob.

Bsn.

Cls. 1
2

B. Cl.

A. Saxes 1
2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

74

Tpts. 1
2

Hn.

Tbns. 1
2

Bar./
Euph.

Tuba

Timpani

Mlt. Perc.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3
Brake Drum

74 *f* 75 *mf* 76 *f* 77 *mf* 78 *f*

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for a large orchestra. Measures 74-78 are shown. Measures 74 and 75 feature a strong *f* (forte) dynamic across most woodwinds and brass. In measure 76, the Clarinet 1 part has a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic with a 'div.' (divisi) marking. Measures 77 and 78 show a mix of dynamics, with *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* appearing in different sections. The percussion parts, including the Brake Drum, provide a steady rhythmic foundation throughout the measures.

80

Fls. 1
Picc. 2

Ob.

Bsn.

Cls. 1
2

B. Cl.

A. Saxes 1
2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

80

Tpts. 1
2

Hn.

Tbns. 1
2

Bar./
Euph.

Tuba

Timpani

Mlt. Perc.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

79 w/ hard rubber mallet

80

81

82

83

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

mp

88

[illegible]

98

Fls. 1
Picc. 2

Ob.

Bsn.

Cls. 1
2

B. Cl.

A. Saxes 1
2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

98

Tpts. 1
2

Hn.

Tbns. 1
2

Bar./
Euph.

Tuba

Timpani

Mlt. Perc.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

95 96 97 98 99

f *fp* *f* *mf* *mp* *f*

This musical score page contains measures 100 through 104 of a symphony. The instrumentation includes Flutes (1 and 2), Piccolo, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinets (1 and 2), Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone (1 and 2), Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, Trumpets (1 and 2), Horns, Trombones (1 and 2), Baritone/Euphonium, Tuba, Timpani, Mallet Percussion, and three types of Percussion (1, 2, and 3). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score features various musical notations including dynamics (e.g., *f*, *play*), articulation marks (accents, staccato), and performance instructions. The percussion parts are particularly active, with Percussion 1 playing a continuous rhythmic pattern and Percussion 2 and 3 providing harmonic support. The woodwinds and brass sections enter in measure 101, contributing to a rich orchestral texture.

Fls. 1
Picc. 2
Ob.
Bsn.
Cls. 1
2
B. Cl.
A. Sax. 1
2
T. Sax.
B. Sax.
Tpts. 1
2
Hn.
Tbns. 1
2
Bar/
Euph.
Tuba
Timpani
Mlt. Perc.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Perc. 3

100 101 102 103 104

This image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a symphony or concert band. The score is written for a large ensemble, including woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is 4/4. The page number 106 is indicated at the top center. The score is divided into systems, with each system containing staves for different instruments. The instruments listed on the left are: Fls. (Flutes), Picc. (Piccolo), Ob. (Oboe), Bsn. (Bassoon), Cls. (Clarinets), B. Cl. (Bass Clarinet), A. Saxes (Alto Saxophones), T. Sax. (Tenor Saxophone), B. Sax. (Baritone Saxophone), Tpts. (Trumpets), Hn. (Horn), Tbns. (Trombones), Bar./Euph. (Baritone/Euphonium), Tuba, Timpani, Mlt. Perc. (Multiple Percussion), Perc. 1, Perc. 2, and Perc. 3. The score includes various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). A rehearsal mark 106 is placed above the Flute and Oboe staves. The page number 106 is also printed at the bottom of the page.

